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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 28. WEEKLY EDITION. MAY 20, 1871.

THE TREATY.

Full Text of the Document.

TEXT OF THE TREATY.

By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11, 1871.

The following is the text of the Treaty of Washington:

ARTICLES I. Whereas, differences have arisen between the Government of the United States and the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, and still exist, growing out of the acts committed by the several vessels which have given rise to the claims generally known as the "Alabama Claims;" and whereas, Her Britannic Majesty has authorized her High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries to express, in a friendly spirit, the regret felt by Her Majesty's Government for the escape, under whatever circumstances, of the Alabama and other vessels from British ports, and for the depredations committed by those vessels.

Now, in order to remove and adjust all complaints and claims on the part of the United States, and to provide for the speedy settlement of such claims which are not admitted by Her Britannic Majesty's Government, the high contracting parties agree that all the said claims growing out of acts committed by the aforesaid vessels, and generally known as the Alabama claims, shall be referred to a tribunal of arbitration, to be composed of five arbitrators, to be appointed in the following manner: That is to say, one shall be named by the President of the United States, one shall be named by her Britannic Majesty, His Majesty the King of Italy shall be requested to name one, the President of the Swiss Confederation shall be requested to name one, and His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil shall be requested to name one. In case of the death, absence, or incapacity to serve, of either of the said arbitrators, or in the event of either of the said arbitrators omitting ordering, or ceasing to act as such, the President of the United States, or Her Britannic Majesty, or His Majesty the King of Italy, or the President of the Swiss Confederation, or the Emperor of Brazil, as the case may be, may forthwith name another person to act as arbitrator in the place and stead of the arbitrator originally named by such head of a State; and in the event of the refusal or omission for two months after the receipt of a refusal from either of the high contracting parties, his Majesty the King of Italy, or the President of the Swiss Confederation, or His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, as the case may be, may forthwith name another person to act as arbitrator in the place and stead of the arbitrator originally named by such head of a State; and in the event of the refusal or omission for two months after the receipt of a refusal from either of the high contracting parties, his Majesty the King of Italy shall be requested to name one, the President of the Swiss Confederation shall be requested to name one, and His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil shall be requested to name one. In case of the death, absence or incapacity to serve, of either of the said arbitrators, or in the event of either of the said arbitrators omitting ordering, or ceasing to act as such, the President of the United States, or Her Britannic Majesty, or His Majesty the King of Italy, or the President of the Swiss Confederation, or His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, as the case may be, may forthwith name another person to act as arbitrator in the place and stead of the arbitrator originally named by such head of a State; and in the event of the refusal or omission for two months after the receipt of a refusal from either of the high contracting parties, his Majesty the King of Italy shall be requested to name one, the President of the Swiss Confederation shall be requested to name one, and His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil shall be requested to name one. In case of the death, absence, or incapacity to serve, of either of the said arbitrators, or in the event of either of the said arbitrators omitting or ceasing to act as such, the President of the United States, or Her Britannic Majesty, or His Majesty the King of Italy, or the President of the Swiss Confederation, or His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, as the case may be, may forthwith name another person to act as arbitrator in the place and stead of the arbitrator originally named by such head of a State; and in the event of the refusal or omission for two months after the receipt of a refusal from either of the high contracting parties, his Majesty the King of Italy shall be requested to name one, the President of the Swiss Confederation shall be requested to name one, and His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil shall be requested to name one. In case of the death, absence, or incapacity to serve, of either of the said arbitrators, or in the event of either of the said arbitrators omitting ordering,

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, May 20, 1871.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

In the proper column will be found a full report of the proceedings of the Republican State Convention, held at Harrisburg yesterday. Except as a matter of formality, it is hardly necessary for us to say that the nominations made and the platform of principles adopted receive our hearty and unqualified approval and support. The duty which the Convention was called to perform was of the most important character, and it has been well and satisfactorily discharged. It was necessary that the candidates to be nominated should not only be men of the highest respectability, but able to command the vote of the whole party. Knowing that the present campaign is but the forerunner of the greater struggle of next year, the Democracy intend to leave no stone unturned to carry the State, in which purpose, had unwise nominations upon an unsatisfactory platform prevailed, they would probably have succeeded. But this danger the wisdom and patriotism of the Convention has averted. The men who have been selected as our standard bearers are men who command the respect of the whole party, and will bring out every vote; while the platform on which they stand has in it not only the elements but the prestige of victory, and will commend itself to the approbation of hundreds of honest Democrats not less than to the entire Republican organization. Look at it. Study it. Observe its clear incisive utterances, its brave, honest ring. It declares in favor of the prohibition of special legislation, for the filling of all State offices by the vote of the people, for reforms in the judiciary, for the encouragement of home industry, for the maintenance of national credit, for civil service reform, for the reduction of taxation to the lowest degree consistent with our home and foreign obligations, for the vindication of the rights of every man in every State, for the purity of the ballot-box, for the abolition of the State tax on personal estate, and a prudent reduction of other taxes. Such, briefly, is the platform, which is in full sympathy with the best ideas and purposes of the age, and such are the candidates—honest, faithful, capable, and every way worthy of public confidence. The indorsement which the Convention gave to the State and National administrations is fully deserved. They have not been faultless, but they have been efficient, honest, and conscientious, and have fairly earned a vote of confidence from the people. A suggestive feature of the Convention was the enthusiasm with which the amendment of Judge SHANNON to the last resolution was received, and the heavy majority by which "the honored leader of our party now" was declared to be the "proper standard bearer of the Republican Party in 1872." Now then for work. A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether. We hoist the names of the candidates at our head.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

If "all mankind love lovers" they do not any the less love heroes, and whether the Arctic expedition of the polar explorer, Captain C. F. HALL, which is to sail from Washington in a few days to try to solve the problem of the Northwest passage, succeeds or fails in its attempt to force the terrible secret of the Pole, the stout ship *Polaris* will be sped on its errand by warm wishes as well as favorable winds, and many a heart that is not catalogued with the crew will accompany the devoted party as they sail away into the dangerous Northern seas. Undeterred by his previous ill success, Capt. HALL still holds to his belief in the existence of an open polar sea and of his ability to discover it. The exploring party, which numbers among its members a corps of scientific gentlemen, expects to reach Cape Resolution on the middle of June, when it will enter the Esquimaux country, where they will procure furs and skins for clothing, together with several packs of the indispensable Esquimaux dog, with which to prosecute their subsequent journey over the ice. As soon as the straits are clear, the expedition will proceed to Repulse bay, the old rendezvous of Captain HALL, and make an effort to force their way through the pack-ice to King William's land, 80 degrees North, where the party propose to spend their first winter in training the dogs, establishing *caches* of provisions, and making other important preparations for future work. Early in the spring of 1872, they will leave the vessel and start with their boats secured to their sleds, provisioned for six months, across the ice to Baffin's Bay, Smith's sound, and, unless baffled, the open Polar Sea. Under the most favorable circumstances they will be absent three years.

Whether the expedition will succeed in piercing the icy barriers of the North, or whether, if the passage is discovered, the knowledge so gained will be of any practical benefit to the world at large, are questions of secondary importance. Their true value is to be found in the demonstration which they give that Nature cannot balk man with merely material impediments. In spite of the fact that the great problems of the material world, whose solution has cost so much anguish, and so many lives, must often have suggested the thought that there was an unhandsome victory of dead matter over living spirit, there is still no waste of heroism. The inspiration of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and Dr. KANE—the instinctive feeling that men can wrest the solution of the sacred question from the icy Sphinx that sits in the North—shows that man is the head of Nature, and that success is not external but internal. The success of Captain HALL and his fellow explorers, consists in their prompt and heroic obedience to a noble instinct, for although they may fail to force the icy gates, they have attested their will to do it, and this is heroism and victory.

CONSIDERABLE excitement Wednesday prevailed in legal and political circles, over the arrest of County Commissioners MCGEE and NEELY, charged by Mr. JOSEPH DILWORTH with bribery and extortion, a report of which will be found in another column. No testimony having been adduced it would of course be improper to indulge in any remarks concerning the case. We may say, however, that the assertion that the prosecution is a "conspiracy" is not well founded. The character of the prosecutor is a sufficient guarantee that nothing has been done or is proposed to be done out of spite or malevolent intention. The whole subject should undergo exhaustive investigation, no matter whom it may help or hurt. We sincerely hope the Commissioners may be able to vindicate themselves, and to this end we call upon them to facilitate the proceedings by every means in their power. But their innocence will not be established by obstructing the investigation or threatening to institute counter proceedings against the witnesses, over whom, should the necessity arise, we learn that ample protection will be thrown.

WE alluded the other day to the terrible ravages of the yellow fever in Buenos Ayres. In addition to this dreadful scourge the cattle disease has broken out among the herds and is destroying thousands of animals. As our trade with South America in the article of hides is very large, precautions cannot be taken too soon to guard against the introduction into this country of the skins of animals which have perished from the plague. We therefore second the suggestion of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* that a rigid quarantine should be enforced against all vessels coming from South America. The Secretary of the Treasury should issue the necessary orders at once.

THE points in dispute between the operators and miners in the Schuylkill and Lehigh coal districts have been adjusted, and a general resumption of work has taken place. A reduction of tolls, the delay in which has been the cause of considerable uneasiness, has been announced, although the rates of the new tariff have not yet been promulgated. Should the resumption be interrupted, they are again to be advanced. From present appearances, however, the lock-out is over, and we may begin to look for decline in prices and a general activity in the trade.

MR. DAVID A. WELLS, the statistician of the Revenue reformers, has been traveling around the country harranguing the people in favor of Free Trade. One of his favorite subjects of complaint is the condition of the trade of the United States with South America, more especially the Argentine Republic, claiming that while we are compelled to purchase hides of that State, its traders refuse to accept from us anything in return other than bills of exchange on London, by reason of the tariff. "R. D. M.," of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, a statistician of acknowledged ability, has therefore looked up some of the figures concerning our trade with Buenos Ayres. Mr. WELLS praises the tariff of 1857. Here is a tabular statement of the increase of our commerce with that country since the date mentioned:

In 1858, imports from Argentine Republic	$2,725,218
In 1858, exports of our products	552,500
Aggregate volume of commerce	$3,277,718
In 1870, imports from Argentine Republic	6,414,600
In 1870, exports of our products	2,281,100
Aggregate volume of commerce	$8,695,700

This is an increase of one hundred and forty per cent. in imports, and in exports of over three hundred per cent. In the meantime our population has increased about thirty-two per cent. In answer to the clamor of Mr. WELLS for a "revenue tariff," the following figures are given, which upon their face look considerably like a very successful "revenue tariff:"

Increase of revenue:

In 1860	$ 53,000,000
In 1864	102,000,000
In 1869-70	194,000,000
In 1870-71	210,000,000

Not a single dollar of this was levied on American productions. Its effect on commerce during the same period is shown in the following table of exports and imports:

In 1859	$700,000,000
In 1864 (midst war)	650,000,000
In 1869-70	750,000,000
In 1870-71 (at least)	960,000,000

Other statistics are given showing the effect of the actual tariff as a whole, on the revenue, industry, commerce and wealth of the country. They may be summed up in the statement that the customs' revenue has been quadrupled from $883,000,000 to $210,000,000; foreign commerce, in spite of all the outcry about American shipping, increased 20 per cent.; American manufactures increased 80 per cent.; the wealth of the country increased $5,000,000,000!

"Facts are stubborn things." Figures of rhetoric are less convincing than those of arithmetic. Upon the whole, it is better to bear the ills we have (when they are of this sort), than to fly to others we know not of, except as they are revealed to us by Mr. DAVID A. WELLS.

ADVICES from China indicate pretty plainly that in repudiating his treaty obligations with the Western powers, the Emperor acted from deliberate forethought and intention. From Canton and Hong Kong we learn that the existing defences are being greatly strengthened, new fortifications constructed at exposed points, and other preparations on an extended scale made, indicative of an anticipated foreign war. This gratuitous bristling up and showing her teeth is the worst phase of the whole matter, because it goes to suggest the complicity of the Imperial government in the whole dark series of insults, injuries and wrongs which culminated in the massacre of missionaries and the promulgation of the late reactionary decrees. At present it looks as if China had been playing the game of euchre on an extended scale. What if the quaint verses of Bret HARTE should turn out to be the foundation philosophy, and that "bland and childlike" AH SIN should be the prophetic revelation of a type of character? Ah Sin. What did BILL NYE do?

THE Pope may now abandon his ambition for temporal sovereignty. A dispatch from Vienna announces that the Emperor of Austria has positively refused to accede to the recent petition of twenty-eight Austrian and Hungarian bishops for his intervention to reinstate His Holiness over his old domains as a temporal prince. This wise determination to let the Italians manage their own domestic concerns settles the question, and renders its further agitation useless, for if Austria will not interfere, what great Power will?

THE Commission *de lunatico inquirendo* appointed by Governor Hoffman to ascertain the mental condition of the murderer Robinson, having reported him sane, and seems to care much more about the science of language than the interests of his soul. He is to be hung for killing a young man named Merrick, a clerk in a store which Rulloff and two others engaged in robbing some eight months ago, but he has committed so many crimes which we know not of, and served ten years in State prison, at Auburn, on conviction of abducting his wife, whom no doubt he murdered; as soon as released from prison he was arrested for the murder of Jane Ann Scott, who had disappeared at the same time with his wife; was conveyed to jail at Ithaca, tried at Owego, found guilty of the murder and sentenced to be hung. Subsequently, however, the verdict was set aside by the Court on the ground that a dead body was not found the fact of murder could not be established. Though a mob assembled at the jail and threatened him with summary vengeance, he was protected and escaped. Since then (about the year 1859) he has led a wandering life, has committed various crimes and vibrated between jails and penitentiaries, until finally he is now overtaken by justice. What is so strange in Rulloff's career, (he is now about fifty years old,) is the fact that, pursuing such a life of crime, he has at the same time devoted himself in prisons and elsewhere to study with the most indefatigable perseverance; he has become master of several languages; his intellectual faculties are highly developed and wonderful; he is familiar with ancient and modern literature, and thoroughly posted in history. Yet this man, capable of attaining to eminence and usefulness if he had been guided by moral principles, has lived the miserable life of an atrocious criminal, has languished the better part of his life in prisons, and now goes to the scaffold to expiate his last offense of murder.

A VERY interesting volume of statistics was issued from Paris during the terrors of the Prussian siege, giving an account of the condition and progress of the population of France from the year 1861 to 1865. From this we learn that the increase of population was very slight, although the births, during a preceding years; while the emigration amounted to only 6,688 a year, of which one-fifth went to Algeria. Marriages also increased, as did their average duration. In this connection, and going far to account for the small size of French families, is the lateness of marriage, men taking wives at the average age of thirty years and three months, and women wedding at twenty-six. The same statistics show an increase in the intelligence of the marrying classes, those who could read and write gaining five per cent. in number during ten years past. In the matter of births there is continual decline. Among other curious facts found in these statistics is a constant increase in the number of suicides, drowning and hanging being the favorite methods; which the circumstance that the rate of increase or decrease in the number of suicidal acts produces, so far as can be ascertained, no perceptible effect on the duration of human life.

THE colored orator, George T. Downing, has just written a letter in which he disposes of the whole question of "negro equality" in a very plain and practical manner. No political party in this country includes degrees of equality among the social relations of either white, black, red or yellow men. The African citizens of this country do not ask, or expect, social equality with whites as a matter to be regulated by the tastes and inclinations of persons. He allows no person, black or white, to enter his family circle, save those he desires. This is his right, as it is the right of every other man, whatever his color or nationality. Aside from social privileges, there are certain civil rights which all men and women in this country are entitled to, and which the laws should see they have. These apply to negroes as well as to Anglo-Saxons, Germans, Irishmen or Frenchmen, and are equally applicable to Chinese or "any other man." All that is demanded of the negro race is fair play, instead of invidious discriminations.

"THE Emperor of Germany is a practical printer. All his family are obliged to have some trade. William chose to be a type, and worked at the case three years."

And both the old Emperor and his son evidently remember their trade. This accounts for the fact that they took such a clear *impression* of France, understodd the case so thoroughly, *set up* their plans so well, laid down such a solid *matrix*, made so many brilliant *dashes*, *chased* the French armies and knocked them into *pi*, *locked up* Bazaine in Metz, had so many *fat takes* of men and material, *ad-ded* Alsace and Lorraine, secured such immense *quantities* of *shoftier sticks*, *distributed* such vast quantities of *sealed matter*, moved in *solid columns* on the *capital*, compelled France to yield up its *coins*, *corrected* its *form*, received the *hundred and eleven proof* of everything, and insisted on attention to all the *forms*.

ALLUDING to the proposed scheme to build a continuous line of railway from New York city to Halifax, the Philadelphia *Press* says the road will be completed next fall, and will shorten the journey to Europe two days. By the necessities of the case, the ocean steamships departing from New York first coast up to Halifax before crossing. The same rule of sailing holds good on the Pacific coast, and it necessitates the western terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad nearer to China in point of time than San Francisco. The construction of the railroad proposed will have the effect of making Halifax the point whence the steamships now having their headquarters in New York will henceforth take their departure.

THE points in dispute between the operators and miners in the Schuylkill and Lehigh coal districts have been adjusted, and a general resumption of work has taken place. A reduction of tolls, the delay in which has been the cause of considerable uneasiness, has been announced, although the rates of the new tariff have not yet been promulgated. Should the resumption be interrupted, they are again to be advanced. From present appearances, however, the lock-out is over, and we may begin to look for decline in prices and a general activity in the trade.

A New Orleans paper relates this incident: It is usual in courts of justice, when administering oaths, to cause the witness to kiss the Bible. Yesterday, for instance, quite a number of witnesses pressed their lips to the holy volume in the Recorder's Court, and one of them left a huge tobacco stain on the back of the book. This was seen by a woman, who, when it was offered to her, hung back. "Kiss the book?" shouted the magistrate. "I don't want to," said the lady. "You must." Thus admonished, she with a frantic effort placed her lips to the volume, but when she lifted her head a deep stain encircled her lips, which the magistrate perceiving, inquired if kissing usually had that effect upon her? "Whenever you are a party to it," was the ready reply.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Scandinavian immigration appears to be reviving. It was the largest in 1868-69, when the numbers reached about 40,000 from Sweden, and 4,000 from Norway. Last season there was a considerable reduction, the number being hardly half that in the previous years mentioned. At the rate immigrants are now coming, the number will be much larger than last year, though not as large as in 1869. Many of them are farmers, who have sold off everything at home with the intention of re-investing in farm lands on their arrival in the United States.

A movement looking to the establishment of an immense cotton manufacturing mill in Louisville is being set afoot, and has been taken hold of by several of the foremost and most successful business men. The company was formed some time ago, and a charter of incorporation granted by the Legislature, but the matter was held in abeyance for some time. The capital stock is $500,000, but the company may commence business with $100,000. The shares are $500 each.

Marriages are growing more and more mysterious. Every few days we notice that women are claimed by husbands and men claimed by wives whose connubial rights have never before been suspected of existence. The latest case is a post-mortem one. Miss Maggie Kilbourn was buried the other day in Hartford, and at her funeral Lyman W. Case declared to the amazement of her friends, who had always regarded her as a maiden, that she had been his wife for three years.

Great preparations are in progress by the printers of Baltimore to entertain the delegates to the International Typographical Convention which meets there on the first Monday in June. Excursions are planned to Washington, Mount Vernon, and Annapolis. Balls and parties are arranged for the occasion, the theaters have opened their doors to the representative typos, and the railroads are sending invitations to use their lines at half fare. Baltimore intends to entertain the delegates for a week at least, and her printers are determined that the famous hospitality of the Monumental City shall be fully extended to their guests.

A Cincinnati paper says that in that city dressmakers and seamstresses, who comprise the greater number of workwomen, do not average more than six dollars a week for forty weeks in the year. The remainder of the time they are out of work. At the large cloak, dressmaking and ladies' suits establishments they work by the piece. At these, for work which customers pay from $25 to $75, the sewing woman who does the work gets from $1 to 16. And in other business the share of the workwomen is no larger.

Commodore James Glynn, whose death, at New Haven, Connecticut, on May 14th, has been announced, was born in Pennsylvania, about 1800, and was appointed to the United States Navy, from Virginia, on March 4th, 1815. He was fifty-six years in the service, of which eighteen years were spent in sea duty, and four years on shore duty. He was commissioned as Commander, September 8th, 1841; as Captain, September 14th, 1855, and as Commodore, July 16th, 1862. He was placed on the retired list in 1865.

The rates of interest paid by the savings banks of California are said to vary according to the character of the deposits, ranging from six per cent. on short to twelve per cent. on permanent deposits, although some institutions pay ten per cent. on all classes.

In his charge to the Grand Jury, upon opening the United States Court in Provo, Utah, on the 2d, Judge Strickland said that the President wished the jurors to be protected in their rights, whether they were Mormons or not; and he added: "We have no prejudice against Mormons, and this feeling is dying out among the masses of the people of the United States, and is only held to by a few crazy persons; sensible men feel that Mormonism has rights as much as other isms. I am glad to see this. There is no reason why one denomination should be held to account and charged with the crimes of every man his rights and protection, and to punish the unruly only. We desire to make our courts respected on their merits."

The *Western Watchman*, the Roman Catholic paper of St. Louis, comes out in opposition to any further misapplication of public money to sectarian uses. No Catholic legislator, it says, can vote a penny of money or a square foot of land for the promulgation of heresy without committing a mortal sin. This being the case, the *Watchman* says that it is neither right nor honest for Catholics to ask Protestant legislators to extend State aid to their institutions. All of which is good logic and good sense too.

An Indianapolis journal states the fact that, although a bill requiring three years' bona fide residence in the State in the case of applicants for divorce, was introduced in the Indiana Legislature at the last session, it failed to become a law.

One valuable result of the application of steam power to spinning cotton is that it has enabled it materially among the immigrants from Europe to this country. During the past year 194,088 passengers came over by steamers, and but 18,824 by sailing vessels; yet the mortality among the former class was but 145, or less than one-half of one per cent., while among the latter it was 110, or nearly six in a thousand. A long voyage is a serious trial of the health and strength, especially of people cooped up in the narrow quarters of a ship; and shortening it not only prevents much discomfort, but protects life.

The statue of Abraham Lincoln, intended for Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, is now on its way to this country. The statue is of bronze, was sculptured by Rogers, and is valued at the sum of $20,000. It is to be placed on a granite pedestal designed by Strutter. The entire structure will be thirty-three feet in height, conspicuously placed and visible both on entering and leaving the park.

Vermont is a tolerable ancient State, and it is quite wonderful to think that there should still be such a thing existing as a wilderness. Bears, panthers, catamounts, wolverines, moose and deer abound, and seem to care much more about the science of language than the interests of his soul. He is to be hung for killing a young man named Merrick, a clerk in a store which Rulloff and two others engaged in robbing some eight months ago, but he has committed so many crimes which we know not of, and served ten years in State prison, at Auburn, on conviction of abducting his wife, whom no doubt he murdered; as soon as released from prison he was arrested for the murder of Jane Ann Scott, who had disappeared at the same time with his wife; was conveyed to jail at Ithaca, tried at Owego, found guilty of the murder and sentenced to be hung. Subsequently, however, the verdict was set aside by the Court on the ground that a dead body was not found the fact of murder could not be established. Though a mob assembled at the jail and threatened him with summary vengeance, he was protected and escaped. Since then (about the year 1859) he has led a wandering life, has committed various crimes and vibrated between jails and penitentiaries, until finally he is now overtaken by justice. What is so strange in Rulloff's career, (he is now about fifty years old,) is the fact that, pursuing such a life of crime, he has at the same time devoted himself in prisons and elsewhere to study with the most indefatigable perseverance; he has become master of several languages; his intellectual faculties are highly developed and wonderful; he is familiar with ancient and modern literature, and thoroughly posted in history. Yet this man, capable of attaining to eminence and usefulness if he had been guided by moral principles, has lived the miserable life of an atrocious criminal, has languished the better part of his life in prisons, and now goes to the scaffold to expiate his last offense of murder.

—wherupon he claims to be champion trapper of those regions, and proceeded to hold forth at great memory even if he had killed only a half-dozen vermin last mentioned. The old forest races die hard. In some parts of Maine there are not only bears and stags, but even catamounts of great ferocity.

A new charter has been recently added to the litigations of Mrs. Gaines' property in the city of New Orleans. The lady has at length been placed in possession of some real estate on which the city had erected a draining machine. It seems to have been considered essential to the city that it now be obliged either to purchase this property of Mrs. Gaines or pay her a rental; as the activity of the draining machine is essential to keep the houses in that vicinity free from the water ever rising through the ground. Value for the failure of Mrs. Gaines' hopes! The city has withdrawn the men who worked the machine, and proposes to build a new one upon the property adjoining, while a cruel local journalist portrays Mrs. Gaines as forlornly seated upon her motionless water-wheel and gazing wistfully at the rising inundation.

A few days ago a keeper in Auburn Prison, who was there during Rulloff's term of service for abducting his child, called at the jail in Binghampton to see the murderer. Rulloff remembered his old keeper; he has become master of several languages; his intellectual faculties are highly developed and wonderful; he is familiar with ancient and modern literature, and thoroughly posted in history. Yet this man, capable of attaining to eminence and usefulness if he had been guided by moral principles, has lived the miserable life of an atrocious criminal, has languished the better part of his life in prisons, and now goes to the scaffold to expiate his last offense of murder.

The following poem by Bret Harte, read on Friday night at the Boston reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, was telegraphed over the telegraph at the time, but in so mangled a condition that we are inferred to await the receipt of a correct copy by mail before presenting it to our readers. It will well repay perusal. The processes of the gradual change in the honest old Major into a "bland and childlike" philosophy, and that "bland and childlike" AH SIN should be the prophetic revelation of a type of character? Ah Sin. What did BILL NYE do?

"Well, you see the fact is, Colonel, I don't know as I can
Put the form in set half planted and there's work to do at
home,
And my leg is getting troublesome; it laid me up last fall,
And the doctors they have cut and hacked—and never
found the ball.

"And then, for an old man like me, it's not exactly right,
This kind o' playing soldier with no enemy in sight.
The Fifteen—don't you remember?—we called it 'Marching
Through,'
But this 'Re-Union'—may be now it's mixed with politics?

"No? Well, you understand it best, but then you see, my
pard,
I'm Democrat now, and some might think that the exam-
ple's hard.
And seek from next in Conference..... You said the 12th
or May?
Why, that's the day we broke their line at Spottsbran-ta!

"Hot work—eh, Colonel? wasn't it? You mind that narrow
Thing call it the 'Death Angle?' Well, well, my lad we
Fight that old battle over now; I only meant to say
I really can't engage to come upon the 15th of May

"How's Thompson? What—will he be there? Well now I
The first man in the rebel works!—they called him 'Sweat-
ing Joe' Thompson.
A solid same fellow, sir, I four the rascal was shot then.
Well, well, Heaven—there won't a place be found's
lead his men.

"And Dick, you say, is coming too. And Ruff? Well, he's
We landed him at Gettysburg—I mind the spot, do you?
A little place, I think, with trees around it, and a church.
Perhaps that's why the fields about bring him to me to-
day.

"Well, well, excuse me, Colonel, but there are some things
that drop
Their natural selves out one's feelings, and the only way's to
stop.
So that's not to see the old man, ah! the vassels, do they,
sir?
Well, I've business down in Boston about the 12th of
May."

OBITUARY.

DANIEL FRANCOIS ESPRIT AUBER.

The death of this celebrated composer is announced. He was the son of a print seller of Paris, and was born at Caen, Normandy, January 29, 1782. From childhood he manifested great love for music and drawing, and having no tastes for mercantile pursuits, his father consented to his becoming a composer for the stage. In 1813 he produced his first opera, "Le Sejour Militaire, which proved an utter failure. Six other works were produced in succession, none of which had more success. Meanwhile, "La Bergere Chatelaine," a work of considerable merit, had been brought out in the Opera Comique, and in 1820 "La Fiancee" and "Fra Diavolo." He was created a commander in the Legion of Honor in 1847, and a Grand officer in 1861. He composed an overture for the opening of the International Paris Exposition of 1862. M. Auber was one of the great musical geniuses of the age. He was rather eccentric in his notions, one being never to hear one of his own pieces oftener than twice. Those who have listened and laughed over "Fra Diavolo" will feel a regret that the old master thus denied himself so much genuine pleasure.

STATE NEWS.

There are eight newspapers published in Mercer county.

Corn planting has been pushed in all the lower tier of counties.

Mount Joy, Lancaster county, contemplates building water works.

Wheat is heading very vigorously, and the crop will be heavy.

Mr. Alexander Beck died in Piney township, Clarion county, recently, at the age of ninety-one years.

Early potatoes have suffered by the frost in Lancaster county.

An insane man, giving his name as Peter Conway, of Sharon, Pa., was found in Paris, O., a few days since and sent to the infirmary.

The cherry crop will be over abundant in Lancaster, Lebanon, Chester, Berks and Montgomery counties.

The Sharon *Herald* says: The Kimberly furnace in this place has been in operation nearly one year. The furnace has run almost constantly, and that it has been well managed, the fact that the yield for the year was very nearly reach twelve thousand tons, is evidence.

A monthly paper yclept the *Locomotive* has appeared in Hanover, York county.

A hen in Monongahela City was found on Wednesday in a wood-pile, where it had been jammed in, unable to escape, without food or water for twenty days. This is almost beyond belief but is attested. The chicken at first seemed stupid, but picked up a few grains of corn, then went to eating grass and by evening was as lively as a cricket.

Great preparations are in progress by the printers of Baltimore to entertain the delegates to the International Typographical Convention which meets there on the first Monday in June. Excursions are planned to Washington, Mount Vernon, and Annapolis. Balls and parties are arranged for the occasion, the theaters have opened their doors to the representative typos, and the railroads are sending invitations to use their lines at half fare. Baltimore intends to entertain the delegates for a week at least, and her printers are determined that the famous hospitality of the Monumental City shall be fully extended to their guests.

Mrs. George Elliott, residing near Prosperity, Mercer county, committed suicide on Wednesday morning last by hanging herself in one of the attic rooms of the house. No cause can be assigned for the rash act. Some ten days previous her husband had died of consumption, but the event did not seem to affect her in any extraordinary degree. It was remarked by her neighbors that she bore the bereavement with great fortitude. Until the time of her death nothing unusual had been noticed in her conduct or manner.

The oldest printer in Harrisburg is Gen. Simon Cameron, and the next is Capt. Jacob Babb.

Rev. Ephraim Keiffer, a prominent minister of the Reformed Church, died at Carlisle, on Wednesday last, after a lingering illness.

The Mechanicsburg *Journal* states that neither Dr. Brandt's nor anybody else's daughter died in that place from the effects of excessive rope jumping.

The manufacturing business seems to be looking up in Downingtown, Chester county. Fifty houses are already in process of erection to accommodate factory hands, and it is believed that one hundred more will be added, as the factory contemplated will employ about six hundred operatives.

Captain John P. Rutherford, a well known and highly respected citizen of Dauphin county, died at his residence, in Swatara township, on Friday last, aged seventy years. During the late war he held the position of quartermaster.

An apple blossom, growing on a crab apple tree in the yard of Ill. A. Kinch, in Berwick, is quite a curiosity. It measures six and a half inches in circumference, is perfectly white, resembling a double white rose, and emits a pleasant scent.

STATE POLITICS.

Democratic aspirants for Legislative honors crop out rapidly in Philadelphia. The following is the list as made out by the *Sunday Republic* First district, Charles M. Leeds; second, George McGowan, John McGinnis; third, Sam. Josephs, Capt. Tim. Mealy; fourth, John G. McCormick, Michael Sullivan, Florence McCarthy, William Vanosten, Lawrence Tobin, Robert J. Boyle; sixth, John F. Mooney; tenth, George A. Quigley, Samuel Daily, S. Yardley Manning, William Winterer, Daniel O'Mara, Jr.; eleventh, Wm. Shaw, Jr., Wm. Kerr, Jas. Ridgway, Jr., Wm. Kelly, Jr., Wm. Gallen, James Sweny, Jesse Teats, George Kibbs, W. W. Rankin.

Col. Elisha W. Davis, ex-Representative and twice Speaker of the House, is working hard for the Democratic nomination for State Senate in the Second district of Philadelphia.

George I. Graham, a soldier in the late war, and now connected with a morning paper in Philadelphia, is a Republican candidate for Assembly. Swanger is a candidate for re-election in the First district,

George R. Anderson, Esq., has been chosen as Senatorial delegate from Bucks and Lawford counties to the Republican State Convention.

The Republican primary elections in Lawrence county will be held on the 26th of August, and the Convention two days later.

The Altoona *Tribune* thinks W. W. Wallace or B. F. Meyers should be made chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee.

YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC

The Disease in Buenos Ayres.

The causes of the yellow fever, which is now raging with such terrible fatality in Buenos Ayres, are discussed in the *Standard* of that city. That journal concludes that its rapid spread is largely due to the filth condition of the city. It says:

"There is no drainage in the city, and its foundations are completely honeycombed with vaults, etc. The houses are numerous, and the courts are close within. There are no back doors in their dwellings, and everything has to go in and come out at the front door. There is no city or other drain into which all the sweepings of the rooms, all that is left of the household supplies, remains of meat, etc., are thrown. And meet it as they there that the bones are not scraped quite so closely as they should be, and in addition to this much offal flesh finds its way into these boxes, is decomposed, soon in that climate, and when the police carts come after these boxes to empty them generally a considerable portion of the contents is found to be in a state of a bad smell all over the city. These boxes, or their contents, are emptied into the river, and the consequence is that a death-dealing miasma is constantly arising from these heaps. The city is like a city of the dead; the streets are dull and deserted, and more than half the population have fled. Business is at a stand-still. The hotels are literally full, and every train passed to close every establishment in the city, and send all the people outside. The greatest mortality continues among the poorer classes of Italians and natives. Nothing can exceed the misery and desolation which meet the view on all sides."

GHASTLY SUGGESTION.

Deaf and Dumb Man Accused of Murder.

A singular case is now occupying the attention of the Circuit Court in Ulster county, N. Y. More than a year ago a man named Rulloff, who acted as his employer, Daniel Hasbrouck, a rich farmer, and was duly arrested and lodged in jail. There was no reasonable doubts of the facts in the case, and one would suppose the trial ought to have been a early and easy. But it so happened that Levi Bodine is deaf and dumb. He has never learned the dumb alphabet. He cannot read and comprehend except in the most elementary signs. He cannot understand his counsel. If he should be tried on the indictment for murder he would not have a fair opportunity for defense, and the judge avows a natural repugnance to hang him until he has had an opportunity to learn what he might be found insane, but, on the contrary, he seems to be remarkably intelligent. The court made the ghastly suggestion that he should be tortured especially for the purpose of being hanged, and his trial is therefore postponed to allow time for the process. It is no law justifying the appropriation of the public money for such an object, and Levi consequently waits in jail till the court and the district attorney can make up their minds what to do with him. The question is an important one, and responsible for the actions, and the murder was cold-blooded and premeditated. If the court cannot make up its mind to hang him, it will be a case for a jury to sit up where he cannot kill anybody else for the remainder of his life.

GENUINE RED MEN.

Indians on Their Way to Washington.

Yesterday morning, among the arrivals at the Union Depot *via* the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, was a party consisting of six Indian chiefs, an Indian agent and three interpreters, en route to the city of Washington to visit the national capital, which they will visit at the invitation of President Grant. The party comprises Little Raven, Powder Face and Bird Chief, Arrapaho chiefs; Little Robe and Yellow Bear, Cheyenne chiefs; Buffalo Good, Wichito chief. Mr. Mohlen Stubbs, Indian agent, A. H. Barcus, Jas. Wilkerser and Ed. Guerrier, interpreters. The party stopped at the Depot, and in the afternoon visited prominent objects of interest in this locality, under the escort of Mr. Wm. T. Brunot, who made the acquaintance of these notabilities last summer, in the evening they were tendered at the residence of Mr. Brunot, where, in company with several prominent gentlemen they partook of supper, and subsequently visited the theatre with Mr. Brunot on Indian affairs, and later in the evening took the train for Washington.

Tropical California.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

The southern part of the State of California is suffering intensely from the severe drouth, which has already lasted two years. In Santa Barbara only about five inches of rain has fallen this season. In Los Angeles four inches fell during 1870, this season three inches and more. Hills and plains are brown and bare of any verdure; cattle are dying and the sheep being driven off to find food on the eastern slope of the mountains. Business is stagnant, money scarce, and landed estates much reduced in value. Wages remain the same as ever, except with irrigation are the only fruitful spots. Oranges, lemons and limes are very abundant, and afford a large income to the owners. Wine making is also a source of income up from San Francisco. The vineyards suffer less from dry weather than other products, and the yield is very large. The principal wine growers are Mad-dera or English walnut has been quite successful, and the San Francisco market is well supplied from the lower counties. Los Angeles is situated twenty-two miles from San Pedro bay, the sea port, and is connected by railroad. Its future is assured and rapid growth. Fine blocks of brick buildings have been put up, and the streets are paved. The old and the American element is fast supplanting the indolent and thriftless Mexicanos. The population is 6,000, and in the last five or six years will be a solid drawback upon general prosperity. Wheat will be sown unusually early this winter, and the mountains, eight thousand feet high, and some twelve miles distant, are covered with snow, while the orange trees at their base are filled with delicious fruit, and fragrant from their blossoms, as only orchards are. The Cucamonga Ranch, ten miles from Los Angeles, has forty-six acres of orange groves, and the whole product this year will be upwards of one hundred thousand dollars. The trees are only eleven years old. An Arabian tree twelve years old will produce 1,200 oranges in a season, and one sixteen years old 2,000. There are orange trees at the San Gabriel Mission, five miles distant, that are sixty years of age, bearing immense crops. The wool crop in this section of the State is very large this year, and commands high prices. It is not unusual to find ranches running from ten to twenty thousand sheep, producing five pounds to the animal. Alhambra is one of the largest wool growing State in the Union. The natural increase is over eighty per cent.

Wilkes' *Spirit of the Times* says: Charles Wister, of Germantown, has a fine filly sired by Toronto Chief. He has also great faith in Forney. He has, therefore, claimed a name for his animal. And that name is "Halt." Charley avers that Forney's monopolyable enabled him to distance all competitors for the Collectorship, as his "Halt" shall, in time, distance all contestants on the turf. Wister is a philosopher of the fine old stamp.

THE LICENSE BOARD.

A Short Session—Licenses Granted and Refused—Two Licenses "Refused" by Mistake, and Recalled by Permission of the Court.

The License Board were in session about an hour Thursday morning, and heard some ten or twelve applications on the old lists. They also rendered decisions in the following cases:

APPLICATIONS GRANTED.

Pittsburgh—Marshall, Bros. & Co., First ward; Wm. Pollock, First ward; Andrew Hopkins, Fifth ward; O. J. McGann, Fifth ward; Henry Colyers, Fifth ward; C. & J. Malone, Seventh ward; Daniel McBride, Eleventh ward; Martin Fiulley, Twenty-third ward.

Allegheny—Gottlieb Faas, Fourth ward; John Bender, Fourth ward; Thomas Burger, Fourth ward.

Boroughs and Townships—E. Eichenlaub, Etna; Robert Reed, West Elizabeth; F. S. Hoyl, St. Clair borough; Franz Zeifel, Birmingham; Louis Rahlke, Birmingham; Ed. Schulz, South Pittsburgh; Henry Gretter, Indiana township.

REFUSED.

The Board announced that the following applications had been refused: E. Bechtold, First ward Allegheny; Michael F. Lynch, Second ward, Allegheny; George Powley, Union borough.

"REFUSED" CASES RECALLED.

The Board instructed the Clerk to transmit the following paper to the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions:

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions:

The undersigned Commissioners of Allegheny county, sitting as the Board of Licensers, respectfully represent that the applications of Thomas Dugan, of the Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, and Andrew Mosel, of the Second ward, Pittsburgh, were returned by said Board marked "refused;" that the said endorsements were made by mistake, and respectfully ask that the Court grant an order directing the Clerk of said Board to return the papers in these cases, so that the same can be reheard and finally acted upon by said Board.

JONATHAN NEELY,
W. H. MCGEE.

The paper was presented and the Court made the order as requested. The applications are now in the hands of the Board for final action.

THE ELEVENTH LIST.

The Board will meet this morning at ten o'clock, and proceed to hear the applications on the Eleventh List, embracing some sixty cases.

The License Board met at the usual hour Friday morning, when the following applications were were announced as having been granted by the Board:

PITTSBURGH.

Andrew Mors, Second ward; John Flynn, Seventh ward; Thos. Dugan, Ninth ward; Charles Stewart, Nineteenth ward.

ALLEGHENY.

James Campbell, Second ward; William Hughes, Fourth ward; Patrick Monahan, Sixth ward; Peter Domberger, Seventh ward; Joseph Bauer, Eighth

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, May 20, 1871.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 12, 1871.

SENATE.

Message From the Governor.

A message was received from the Governor, urging the impassionate and serious consideration of the border county claims. He says just and fair dealing demand that restitution be made to the citizens of Pennsylvania who lost by the rebel invasion, and that the Legislature should take decisive action in pressing this duty upon the General Government.

Democratic Opposition to Temperance Bills.

Mr. Rutan moved the discharge of the Committee on Vice and Immorality from the consideration of the bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in Monongahela City, Washington county, and New Brighton, Beaver county, stating that the bill had been in the hands of the Committee more than five days, and unless this section was adopted, the bill could not go on the calendar this session.

Mr. Brookhead, Chairman of the Committee, opposed the resolution, saying that he had not time to get the committee together. The resolution was defeated by a strict party vote on a call of the yeas and nays, the Democrats voting no.

A similar resolution offered by Senator Evans several weeks ago, for the House bill prohibiting the sale in Chester county, was defeated by the same vote. The local option bill is not yet reported.

The Appropriation Bill

was resumed. The salary of the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans was stricken out, and the duties of that officer transferred to the Superintendent of Common Schools, with $1,200 extra for additional duties.

Mr. Anderson moved to insert three thousand dollars for the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Home for the Friendless. Adopted.

Mr. Dunlap introduced a new section, relieving citizens of Chambersburg and vicinity by giving them certificates of loan, bearing six per cent., to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars, to be appropriated by the State Treasurer to the claimants for damages by the rebel army in 1864, free from taxation; the recipients to give the State receipts in full in discharge, the Governor then to issue a demand upon the General Government. This section was passed, with an amendment by Mr. Herbert, that nothing herein shall be construed to make the State in any way liable for such claims.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A Message from the Governor,

similar to the one read in the Senate was received.

Andy Johnson's Hotel Bill.

A bill was reported as originating in the Committee of Ways and Means, authorizing the Council of Harrisburg to appropriate sufficient to pay the bill contracted by the extension of the hospitalities of the city to President Johnson and General Grant in '66, at the Bolton House.

Afternoon Session.

A bill prohibiting the sale of Academy degrees as passed.

A bill incorporating the Pittsburgh Synod of the Reformed Church was passed finally.

Mr. Kerr introduced a bill incorporating the State Bank of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Taylor introduced a bill relating to apothecaries and druggists in Allegheny county.

A bill from the Senate, prohibiting the sale of liquor in Mickelsontt, Elizabeth and West Elizabeth boroughs, and Mifflin, Jefferson, Versailles, Elizabeth and Jefferson townships in this county, was passed finally, with an amendment by Mr. White, protecting existing licenses till they expire.

A bill from the Senate, incorporating the grading, construction and making of West End avenue, Allegheny county, passed finally to the Governor.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 12, 1871.

Evening Session.

The following House bills were passed: Changing the boundary line of the first precinct of Shaler township, Allegheny county; relative to appeals from judgments of magistrates in Allegheny county; incorporating the St. Clair Inclined Plane Company; incorporating the Five Cent Savings Bank of Pittsburgh; incorporating the Temperanceville and West Pittsburgh Savings Bank; also, Senate bill incorporating the Allegheny Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Adjourned till Monday afternoon. The House meets to-morrow.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 13, 1871.

The Senate is not in session to-day, having adjourned last night till Monday afternoon.

The House met at ten o'clock A. M.

Prayer by the chaplain.

Mr. Meek offered the following:

Resolved, That when this House adjourns to-day, it adjourns to meet on Tuesday morning at ten o'clock.

Mr. Mann moved to amend by making it Monday evening at eight o'clock. The amendment was voted down and the resolution was adopted.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Elliott, White and Josephs as the additional members of the Legislative Centennial Committee.

The Senate amendment to the bill incorporating the Five Cent Savings Bank of Pittsburgh, reducing the rate of interest from ten to six per cent., was concurred in.

Mr. Strong moved that the Senate bill passed last night, in reference to the Philadelphia Public Buildings Commission, be referred to the Philadelphia delegation.

The Speaker said that as the bill referred the matter to the vote of the people, involving a legal and constitutional question, he would prefer it to the Judiciary General. After some discussion, the Speaker decided he would hold the bill over till Tuesday, to be discussed by the House.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1871.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2 00
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THE TREATY.

The wisdom of delay is strikingly illustrated in the unanimity of favor with which the Treaty of Washington has been received. On this side of the Atlantic the prosperity of the measure seems already assured by the support of influential statesmen and organs of opinion, and there is no reason to doubt that it will command as decided approval in Great Britain. In fact, time, the great sedative as well as innovator, has quite allayed in both nations the angry passions which for some years made a peaceful adjustment of their difficulties appear impossible, and has enabled them to discuss their differences with candor and calmness and in full view of their common responsibilities to civilization. In each nation thoughtful people have deeply felt the peril of permitting disputes to remain unsettled which might any day result in the most horrible and disgusting war, of which it is possible to conceive. It is absurd to say that such a peril, though embarrassing and dreadful to Great Britain, may be regarded with indifference by the United States. Though for different reasons peace is equally important to both nations. Indeed, considering our heavy debts and the unsatisfactory condition of our Southern States, it may be doubtful whether the assurance of continued peace is not of more concern to the latter than to the former country. At any rate, the time had fully come for an earnest attempt to restore relations of perfect amity and confidence between the nations, and the negotiators on each side have undoubtedly labored with untiring patience and in a spirit of justice, conciliation and mutual respect to effect an arrangement satisfactory to both parties in the controversy. Each nation has been represented by diplomatists who enjoy the entire respect and confidence of their respective countrymen. In view of the opportuneness of the time chosen for the negotiations, of the persons selected to conduct them, and of the prolonged and thorough character of their deliberations, we may feel perfectly certain that, if the adjustment at last agreed upon, should not now be accepted in its essential features, many years must pass before another attempt of the kind may be made with any prospect of success. In the meantime the two great commercial nations of the world, would sustain toward each other relations of distrust and ill will, injurious to their common prosperity and perilous to the peace of the world.

As the full text of the treaty has been given in our columns, readers are acquainted with its provisions. That the instrument might answer its purpose as an instrument of permanent peace between the two nations, it was, of course, absolutely necessary that it should contain no concession or stipulation offensive to the self-respect or degrading to the character of either. While making no abject apology for the past, the treaty "expresses in a friendly spirit the regret felt by Her Majesty's Government for the escape, under whatever circumstances, of the Alabama and other vessels from British ports, and for the depredations committed by those vessels." It would certainly be unreasonable to ask and foolish to expect a stronger acknowledgment of wrong from any great nation. The reference of the Alabama claims to arbitration is an advantage to us important in itself and still more momentous in its ultimate consequences. It is a mighty triumph of civilization for which this country will receive credit in history. Nothing can be said in the way of objection to the tribunal before which the claims are to be laid, as in the manner of its constitution and in dignity of character, it is said to be without parallel in the annals of diplomacy. Then, for the guidance of the arbitrators two rules or principles, all along contended for as just by the American Government but opposed by the British, are incorporated in the treaty. Thus these important rules, though declared to have been in force during the war, are allowed to have a retroactive effect and will regulate the decisions of the tribunal in arbitration. England has united with this country in recognizing them for the future as principles of international law. A vast gain of credit to the United States.

Some readers of the treaty are alarmed at or dissatisfied with the article respecting the claims of British subjects against the United States. They fear that enormous demands of this kind may be trumped up, or that even plausible claims of the sort, may go far to counterbalance American claims for depredations committed by the rebel cruisers. It must, however, be considered that the period, in which the claims originated, is strictly limited and extends from the 13th of April 1861, to the 9th of April 1865. This definition restricts the demands upon the United States to the incidents of the war. Claims for property in slaves are excluded by an express declaration of the British Commissioners, and most of the British claims for cotton destroyed belong to a time later than the period defined in the treaty. But all anxiety concerning the amount of these British claims for property destroyed during the war, will appear groundless to those who remember the action of the British Government respecting English claims for losses at the hands of the French in the war with Germany. It was decided that Englishmen having property in a country at war with another, are not exempt from the chances and necessities of other owners of property in the same country, but must bear the risks and submit to the fortunes of the situation. This principle applied to the United States, as it surely will be, will reduce British claims to a very small amount.

But we did not intend to say so much today concerning the treaty, which seems certain of ratification by the Senate. The ratification, we are sure, will be received with joy by the entire nation, as putting an end to international relations injurious in themselves and liable at any time to bring calamity upon the country.

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY AND AMERICAN DEMOCRACY.

Few facts of the time are more worthy of attention and reflection than the different impression produced in Europe and in this country by the declaration of the Pope's personal infallibility. The belief is well founded that, if this supreme act of arrogance and folly had not been committed, the Italian Government, a Catholic power, never would have dared to divest His Holiness of his temporal domains. But by the act and its fearful implications the reason of intelligent children of the Church was so grossly outraged and their affections so completely alienated, that the audacious of VICTOR EMANUEL and his counsellors has been without hesitation and with little dissent approved by the faithful of Italy. The Government and people of Austria, for so many ages devoted to the Catholic Church and ever ready to obey its behests, at last thoroughly alarmed by the astounding claim of a foreign sovereign to regulate their acts and even their thoughts in virtue of the possession of unerring wisdom, threw off the yoke. They forbade the priests to meddle with their schools, and rebuked the Pope for his protest against the prohibition. France, which may almost be said to have made the Papacy what it was, which certainly interposed again and again to save it from destruction; which always stamped out opposition to its pretensions with an iron heel, and by measures of persecution in its interest incurred infamy that seemed to it glory; France also was extensively alarmed by the decree of the Council, and but for the war with Germany would probably have made known its disgust in some decisive way. The effects of the monstrous decree in Catholic and Protestant Germany have already fully justified the warnings of the distinguished Bishops, who, while the dogma was under discussion, told the Council that its adoption would in all probability prove disastrous to the church. For many years the rights of religious freedom have been dear to all the German churches, the Catholic not excepted, and no measure of ingenuity could have devised a claim better adapted to frighten and disgust its members than the claim involved in the recognition of the Pope's infallibility. In Wurtemburg it is with reason believed that neither the government nor the people will accept the decree. When lately giving some account of Dr. DOELLINGER, we told how it is regarded in Bavaria. We may now add that the reaction against Rome in Bavaria is so general and powerful that the priests who a few years ago were held in the deepest respect and exerted a paramount influence in affairs, now complain that "their voice is no more regarded than the barking of a dog." (*Als wenn ein Hund belle*). The image is not ours, it is sacerdotal. The Prussian government, with its large Catholic population from the first, took the utmost care to make known its condemnation of the decree and its utter rejection of the Papal rights of interference which it implies. Finally the *Reichstag*, or German Parliament, by a vote of 243 against 63, has adopted an address, in which the specific cause of the decline and fall of the old German Empire is declared to have been its intimate relations with the Papacy, and in which it is emphatically affirmed that no such foreign intermeddling with German affairs can ever again be tolerated. A manifest reference to the great Papal scheme of which the dogma of infallibility is the corner stone and foundation. The action of the *Reichstag* just quoted is understood to be very widely approved by the Catholics of Southern Germany.

No wonder that the dogma receives such decided and unanimous condemnation from nearly all European Catholics who comprehend its import and who have any concern for civil liberty and freedom of thought. In fact, the dogma "virtually claims for the Pope the civil allegiance of every member of his Church in the world," and is, therefore, regarded by European Catholic statesmen as wholly incompatible with the obligations which the subject and the citizen owe to King and Government. But as *Harper's Weekly* lately remarked in substance, it is truly remarkable that while the dogma calls forth such vehement protests from Catholics in Europe, the most unanimous and servile acquiescence in it is found among the Romanists of the American Republic. Among them no voice is lifted in protest or remonstrance. They universally accept the dictum that it contains nothing new, nothing which has not always been implicitly taught and believed in the church, a statement which offers the grossest insult to the intelligence of those to whom it is made. The fact that so considerable a portion of the American population are so easily imposed upon in a matter of the kind is really a subject for serious reflection, especially in connection with the fact that one of the old political parties of the country readily accepts the monstrous misrepresentation as simple truth and as a reason for the regulation of its sympathies and action. In illustration we need merely remind readers that one of the noblest protests against the dogma—the substitution in Rome of a popular government for the most atrocious despotism on earth—commands neither sympathy nor respect from the leaders and organs of the party which claims to be pre-eminently democratic. No single fact could more strikingly indicate the emptiness of its pretensions.

THE END NEAR.

Among the foreign dispatches in our issue of Friday was one which announced that the Paris fortifications held by the Prussians are to be delivered up, while another dispatch predicted the speedy conclusion of a real and durable peace between France and Germany. These announcements are certainly of a gratifying tenor and both bear upon the same subject, a satisfactory adjustment of relations between the two countries referred to. In view of the prolongation of the disorders in Paris, fears were reasonably entertained that Germany might lose patience and adopt one or other of several courses, any one of which could hardly fail to be injurious to France. Already German patience has been rather severely tried. Though France pays the expenses of maintaining the five hundred thousand German soldiers who occupy its territory, it is no trifling loss to Germany to withhold the greater portion of these men from the works of peace, in which they might be employed but for the troubles in Paris. Then the territory occupied as a guaranty for the payment of the war indemnity, pays Germany no revenue. Should the Communists prevent the regular administration of France much longer, the prospect of national bankruptcy might seem to justify the Emperor in setting up a German government in the territory held by his troops, and in thus liquidating the debt coming to him. It is reported that a party in Berlin, headed by MOLTKE, is in favor of at once fortifying the region in question so as to resist possible attempts to drive out the German garrisons. BISMARCK is said to be decidedly hostile to any such precautions as unnecessary and premature. As M. FAVRE told the Assembly some time ago, BISMARCK has never ceased to believe in the right of the Versailles Government, and he also seems resolved to give it all the time and aid required to establish its authority over France.

It was reported some days ago that the Berlin Cabinet had informed the Paris Commune that, within a definite number of days, they must submit to the Assembly which represents the will of France, or that they would be forced to do so. As the cannon of Forts Aubervilliers, Romainville and Noisy held by the German troops, completely command the whole of Paris lying on the right bank of the Seine, the insurgents may be utterly smashed without injury to a single German soldier. The forts just named are the fortifications to which the dispatch refers as to be placed in possession of the Thiers Government before the payment of the first instalment of the indemnity. It would be a fine act of generosity on the part of the German Government, as it is incomparably better that the Communists should be put down by their fellow-countrymen than by foreigners. Indeed, the mere fact that the Germans had quelled the rebellion and established the Assembly in power, would likely ruin it in the estimation of the French people. The Berlin Government probably feels that its confidence in the Versailles Government is warranted by the unmistakable indications of collapse apparent in the rebel organization. A more miserable failure in an attempt to rule and organize was never exhibited to the world than the career of the Paris Commune has been. From the beginning mere imbecility and wickedness have marked its proceedings; each leader has been succeeded by his superior in ignorance and folly, and the entire Communist body is now described as destitute of coherence or purpose. We may surely expect to hear of the end of it before long.

WE had hoped that the President's proclamation in regard to the Ku-Klux Act would have the effect of putting a stop to the outrages against which it was leveled, without rendering the employment of troops necessary. It appears however that, loth as he is to exert the extraordinary powers with which the Act clothes him, the lawless gangs of South Carolina are determined to compel him to resort to their use. Accounts from that State place it beyond a doubt that such interposition is necessary. An officer of the Government telegraphs that its revenues can no longer be collected without the aid and protection of the military, while the stories of brutal violence committed upon Republicans in the upper counties of the State show conclusively that the time has fully come for the Government to make its power felt and respected. It is therefore satisfactory to know that the President has given assurances of his inten tion to institute prompt measures for the capture and punishment of the desperadoes now at work in that section. Mercy to these brigands is cruelty to the nation, and however greatly we may regret the necessity for resorting to extreme measures, it seems clear that it is the only remedy which will effectually eradicate the disease. We must have peace.

IT is calculated that the miners' strike has cost them, in the loss of wages during the four months of its existence, four and a half millions of dollars, and that its expense to the community, in the increased price which they have been compelled to pay for fuel, amounts at the lowest computation to the sum of eight millions of dollars more. Add to these figures the losses of the transporting Companies, and those which have arisen out of the derangements of manufacturing and other industries in consequence of the suspension, and the total will reach from twelve to fifteen millions of dollars. Nobody has been benefited, no disputed principles have been settled, there is absolutely nothing to show by way of set-off to the privations and distress which have attended it. This is ill husbandry, and proves that the arbitration system, so long distrusted and neglected, but now to be adopted, is the only satisfactory plan by which the questions at variance between capital and labor can be solved.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

The interest felt by Americans in the situation in France and in the prospects of the French people is attested by the earnestness with which they seek light on these subjects from persons presumed to have it for distribution. Merely tantalized and confused by the telegraphic details, they take it for granted that the imbroglio is not the hopelessly "rude and indigested" chaos, without form and void, which it seems to them, and that those whose business it is to study and, if possible, to understand the news, must have a clue to the complications of "the mighty maze and all without a plan" presented in the daily dispatches.

The notion, however, is purely an illusion, a fancy, a mistake, as we feel quite sure that all foreigners are about equally befogged in regard to the actual state of affairs in France. DE TOQUEVILLE justly said of his compatriots: "the character of our nation is so peculiar that the general study of humanity does not suffice for its comprehension; it constantly surprises even those who have made it a special study." In another place he says that the French, of all the nations in the world the most civilized, have yet in certain respects remained nearer the savage state than any other nation, for the peculiarity of savages is to decide and act upon the sudden impressions of the moment, without memory of the past and without reference to the future." In writing thus the great publicist was probably thinking chiefly of the Parisians, and they have certainly during the last few weeks completely justified the estimate. In the way of apology, however, for the quietness with which the citizens of Paris submitted to the establishment of the Commune in the first place and endured its rule afterwards, it is only right to call to mind the effects of the long siege in producing a sentiment of mutual kindness among the various ranks of the people. Frenchmen outside of the city allow this fact to exert a mitigating effect upon their wrath when thinking of the weakness displayed by the citizens hostile to the Red Republicans. For so many months united with them in the endurance of common perils and hardships, they could not find it in their hearts to resist them by shedding their blood. They reasoned, remonstrated, pleaded with them, but were unwilling to kill them. Thus the Reds got the upper hand. Even when the Communists fired upon an unarmed multitude, the citizens opposed to them seem to have been easily satisfied that the act had been committed in mistake, and to have pardoned the blunder. But when the rioters proceeded to levy contributions in money, to plunder the churches, persecute the priests, and pass an act touching "suspected persons," which threatened the inauguration of the guillotine, a few of the people were roused in self-defense to oppose them with somewhat more than the passive resistance with which they had hitherto been content. But it was too late. The citizens deprived of organization, were reduced to a mere rabble, while the only organization in the city was the Commune which applied the agencies of terror so effectually as to paralyze all steady opposition.

THE REWARD OF ORDER.

Crime is a costly luxury. Disorder is an expensive amusement. Whippings, maimings and murderings do not yield desirable dividends to the States in which they occur. The midnight "frolics" of the Ku-Klux Klan have cost the South millions of dollars already. If the laws of those States were faithfully executed, and their citizens could rely on being protected in their rights of property, person and opinion, the accessions of population and capital which they would receive would surprise even themselves. For instance, about a year ago the State of Texas began earnestly to set to work on her own account to extirpate the gangs of lawless desperadoes which infested it and disturbed the public peace. At the beginning of last July the Adjutant General of the State reported that in one hundred and eight counties there were two thousand seven hundred and ninety known criminals evading arrest, of whom seven hundred and two were murderers, and four hundred and thirteen guilty of assault with intent to kill. A special mounted police of about two hundred men was at that time organized for the purpose of hunting down these outlaws and bringing them to justice. At the close of the year nearly a thousand of these criminals had been arrested and committed for trial, and the work has since been prosecuted with an equal degree of vigor. The result is that the State is now pervaded with a general feeling of security, while as a consequence capital, labor and enterprise are pouring into it the country from all quarters. Railroads are being constructed with marvelous rapidity, agriculture, trade and commerce are flourishing, new cities are springing up on every side, new industries are being established, new resources discovered and developed, school houses are increasing in number, the general wealth of society is steadily augmenting, taxation is made easy to bear, and the welfare of the whole people is greatly enhanced. These encouraging prospects are very largely due to the sensible action of the State in getting rid of its leagued marauders and assassins. Prosperity follows on the heels of peace, just as surely as ruin travels in the wake of war. It is true that Texas possesses a number of advantages over her sister States of the South, but there is no reason why they should not also develop their varied latent resources, and catch the benign influences which are speeding Texas to the fore. Only let them enforce the laws, give every man a fair field, build school houses instead of burning them, respect labor, pay decent wages, and secure their people in the enjoyment of civil, political and social liberty, and quit their everlasting whining over the irreparable past—and their paths, too, will lie smiling and inviting before them.

SENSE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The South Carolina Convention promises good results. That there have been gross extravagance and mismanagement in the administration of the finances of that State cannot be doubted, but it was feared that the political hostility to the State Government of the great majority of the delegates composing the Convention would prevent the adoption of any feasible plan for the correction of the abuses complained of. It is always pleasant to know that things are not as bad as they seem. On the one hand the movement which led to the Convention was evidently based on an impression that illegal and fraudulent manipulation of the public funds had taken place, and on the other it was feared that the Convention would pronounce for the repudiation of the taxes, which would have been the first step toward anarchy and civil war. Happily these forbodings have proved groundless. The Executive and State officials invite full investigation into their books and accounts, and the Convention expressed itself perfectly satisfied with the promises of the Governor not to enforce the penalty for non-payment of the tax for next November until the following March. The Convention passed a resolution opposing repudiation, and the Governor promised to co-operate with the people in inaugurating a more economical administration of the State Government. A significant feature of the Convention was the speech made by Hon. G. A. TRENHOLM, formerly Secretary of the Confederate Treasury, who fully accepted negro suffrage, and declared that, in view of all the circumstances of the war, the clemency of the North towards the South was such as history furnishes few examples of. The moderation which has marked the proceedings of the Convention cannot fail to work a visible improvement in the financial credit of the State. Indeed, directly after adjournment State bonds went up two and a half per cent. It is said that a number of politicians condemn the conciliatory course of the Governor, and charge him with the design of betraying his party; but if by his patience and forbearance he succeeds in rescuing that Commonwealth from threatened insolvency, destroys prejudice, prevents ill-feeling, reduces local expenses, and puts the State on a footing of order, harmony and prosperity, he can well afford to be called harsh names by dishonest and incompetent men whose schemes of plunder and aggrandisement he has checkmated. Now let the spirit of South Carolina quicken all the States of the South. Let us have peace.

THE Commissioners appointed by Gov HOFFMAN to determine the question of RUELOFF'S sanity have reported that the philologist is in sound physical and mental condition. He will therefore probably be hung on Thursday, according to the letter of the law.

AN opinion of considerable importance to this community was on Saturday rendered by the Assistant Attorney General, the Attorney General concurring, holding that under the act of July, 1870, corporations are required to pay income tax on interest coupons on bonds paid between July of last year and January of the present year, as also upon dividends declared during the same period. It will be remembered that Commissioner PLEASANTON issued an order in which he stated that the act in question did not authorize the collection of a tax upon dividends declared for the last five months of 1870. He revoked a previous decision directing the assessment and collection of this tax, and directed the assessors to strike such assessments from their lists, and to assist claimants in securing a return of such tax already collected. The claim of the Second National Bank of Elmira, New York, came before the Treasury under his decision, and PLEASANTON'S ruling was referred by Secretary BOUTWELL to the Attorney General, whose opinion reverses that ruling, and decides that the dividend tax can be collected for the last five months of 1870. This decision will impose a tax of many thousands of dollars on banks, railroad companies, etc., for the period named. The opinion also holds that Government officers must pay income tax on their salaries during the last five months of 1870, from which no tax was deducted at the time of payment. This ruling reverses the decision of General PLEASANTON on all three points.

IT would be rather unfair to express or form an opinion concerning RUELOFF'S theory of the formation of language from the meagre statement of it in his letter to Mr. THOMAS, printed in the COMMERCIAL of yesterday. One may say, however, that as thus stated by himself, it does not look even in the slightest degree plausible, and besides seems to ignore the researches and established conclusions of the comparative philologists in the science in which, according to VOLTAIRE, the consonants go for little while the vowels go for nothing at all. Then RUELOFF'S interpretation of the 174th line of the first Iliad, is excessively elaborate, far-fetched, and wholly unsatisfactory. His remark is quite true that "as the words are usually rendered, there is neither life nor sense in the passage." In Mr. LEWIS'S article in the last *North American Review*, on BRYANT'S translation of the Iliad the passage to which RUELOFF refers, is quoted as an instance of a Homeric passage which is incorrectly rendered in "all the translations, whether in prose or verse." Without attempting a letter, but merely assuming (on sufficient grounds) that the pronoun of the second person is used in the dative instead of the accusative case, the passage receives both life and sense. Let schoolmasters and school boys "make a note of it."

A FEW days ago we alluded to the monstrous New York Code Amendment bill, secretly crowded through the Legislature in the last days of its session, and at the date of comment awaiting the approval of the Governor. The practical intent of the measure is to muzzle the Press and give absolute power to the Tammany Judges over the liberty of all citizens exercising the right of free speech. It is now currently reported in New York political circles that the bill has been signed by Governor HOFFMAN, but that the fact is to be kept concealed for a few weeks, until the public indignation to which its passage has given rise has in a measure subsided. We sincerely trust that this report may prove unfounded. The proposed amendments sweep away at one stroke the progress of hundreds of years in jurisprudence, and restore the old common law powers in force during the sixteenth century. On Friday a deputation of the most distinguished lawyers of the State waited upon the Governor, and laid before him the solemn protest of the profession against the bill, without distinction of party. If he has signed it he has dug his political grave in so doing.

REFERRING to the Conference between the Governor of South Carolina and the Executive Committee of the Financial Convention, the New York *Herald* says "it was a very edifying spectacle to see old Major-General BUTLER consulting about filthy lucre with carpet-bag Governor SCOTT." We should think so, indeed, the ex-rebel General being a young man, in the full prime of lusty vigor and power. We fear that this journal of the "wonderful influence," this confidential adviser to the Press, this familiar expounder of all mysteries, past, present and to come, is beginning to lose something of its supernatural wisdom. On Wednesday it advocated SHERMAN'S election to the Presidency because the White House needed an accomplished mistress; transmogrifying the grim old warrior into a perfumed lady, with a pouncebox between her fingers. It grows at this rate we shall presently outgrow the sense of awe with which it has hitherto inspired us.

NOT a little excitement has been caused in official circles at Washington touching the publication of the terms and stipulations of the High Commission Treaty. The Commissioners appointed to investigate the matter have not, however, launched headway against the press in their proceedings. The facts thus far elicited show that Secretary FISH, as a member of the Commission, enclosed a full synopsis of the Treaty for several newspapers, requesting over his own signature that it might be printed as semi-official, and that he made known to several Senators his desire that it should be published. The President is also said to have expressed a similar wish. It is, therefore, improbable that the investigation will be pushed to the extent threatened. The best thing the Senate can do, now that the Treaty is before the country, would be to discuss it in open session, so as to remove from the press the necessity of resort to further strategy in the interest of the public.

THE Connecticut election muddle is at last settled, the Legislature having yesterday declared Governor JEWELL and the other Republican candidates duly elected. Of the absolute justice of this decision there can be no manner of doubt. The proofs of fraud were complete and overwhelming, five hundred and seventy-nine citizens of the Fourth ward of New Haven having sworn before the Committee on canvass of votes that they deposited their ballots for JEWELL, whose vote as returned was exactly one hundred less than that number. The resolutions passed by a strict party vote. The exposure of these frauds, and the correction of the wrong which grew out of them, reflect great credit on the little Nutmeg State, for if we cannot have honest and impartial elections the ballot becomes a mockery and citizenship a farce.

GENERAL SHERIDAN, who has just returned from Europe, bears his testimony to "the Giant in the spiked helmet." He attributes the successes of the Prussians to the excellent scientific military education of their officers and to the admirable discipline of the men. He makes no invidious comparisons between the French and Germans, and accounts for the reverses of the former, whose skill and prowess he admits, upon the ground of political troubles at home. The beauty of the Prussian mind, he says, consists in its great carefulness, citing the King and Von MOLTKE with great praise. The General thinks our military system would be vastly improved by the introduction of certain European ideas, but believes "there is nothing like our army for work."

IT is said that Governor ENGLISH, who retires to the shades of private life to-morrow, will transmit a message to the Legislature protesting against the "unconstitutionality" of its proceedings in going back of the moderator's returns. This is natural. If they had not gone back in one manner he would not have been compelled to go back in another; but the real fault lies with the manipulators of the Fourth New Haven ward, who, after the voters had gone back to their homes, went back to the ballot box, and took back a hundred JEWELL votes, in order to set him back in the count. It is therefore pardonable that in backing out of office the retiring Governor should give this proposed back-handed stroke to his friends.

SOME time ago we referred to the fact that the Texas Legislature had under consideration the subject of dividing the State into three parts, creating two new States. The project has since received the almost unanimous approbation of the people. The press is well nigh a unit in advocacy of the plan, which will probably be submitted to a popular vote at the next election, and, judging from all appearances, approved by a vast majority.

THE *Golden Age* states it to be a generally understood fact that many of the leading statesmen in the Republican party, whose influence is powerfully felt in making Presidential nominations, are getting into substantial agreement among themselves as to the non-feasibility of renominating General GRANT. To which we reply that it is too early in the season to determine for or against any possible candidate. If it cannot be predicted "what a day may bring forth," it is hardly worth while to attempt to set the clock for next year. Besides, the people are the proper custodians of the country's chronometer, and will, when the hour comes, demand to be consulted as to the time of day.

THE Woman's Rights movement is making headway in Massachusetts. The Governor of that State has appointed Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE and Mrs. STEVENS Justices of the Peace for the county in which they reside. It is thought that the appointments will receive confirmation by the Executive Council. The report of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, which is now ready to be submitted to the Legislature of that State, and will come up for debate in a few days, will also contain recommendations on the subject of woman suffrage. The majority report will take grounds that it is inexpedient to extend the franchise, while a strong minority will report in favor of suffrage for women.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says there is a movement on foot for a new and real departure of the Democracy of Ohio, which will be developed in a few days, and in a quarter where it would least be expected. It is proposed, says the *Commercial*, to "accept the situation," fully and frankly, including the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and to bring out for Governor a gentleman whose conservatism is a guarantee that so far as he is concerned, and his influence goes with the party, there will be no reactionary movement, and no encouragement of the revolutionary spirit which FRANK BLAIR and a parcel of hot-headed Democrats have inflamed.

UNTIL recently the city of Buenos Ayres, the capital of the Argentine Republic, has been noted for the salubrity of its climate. But about the middle of March the yellow fever set in with terrible virulence, and it is now almost depopulated. It is the general opinion that there are not remaining in it more than sixty thousand of its 225,000 inhabitants, and even among the reduced population the mortality exceeds over 400 per diem. The business houses are nearly all closed. Among the victims to the pestilence have been a large number of Americans engaged in that city in mercantile and commercial pursuits.

THE prompt action of the President with respect to the disturbances in the States of South Carolina and Mississippi, and the arrests reported in North Carolina, referred to in our telegraphic columns, are good auguries. That "no resistance was made" in the latter case is not remarkable. These fellows have the intention of fighting Uncle Sam. Bullies are very seldom brave men. The swift and faithful administration of justice in a few cases will break up the whole gang, and then we shall begin to have peace. But there must be no false pity. Rigor to them is tenderness to the South.

JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq., is announced as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner. We have heretofore spoken of MR. DILWORTH'S qualifications for the position, and have occasion to change our opinion. In our previously expressed views concerning his fitness. We need men in the License Board who are above the evil influences of the times, and whose strength of will, firmness of purpose, and inflexible integrity will guarantee a just and impartial enforcement of the laws. Such a man is Mr. DILWORTH, and the approaching County Convention will do well to nominate him.

KENTUCKY moves. By reference to our telegraphic columns it will be seen that negroes have been decided to be citizens, with the right to testify in the Courts of the State. This is a most important advance for Kentucky, which has hitherto persisted in excluding colored testimony from all State Courts. The decision is of the greatest importance, and derives additional significance from the fact that the Judge who delivered it is a Democrat, and was formerly an officer in the rebel army.

THE COMMERCIAL having given credence to the statement of the New York *Sun* that one of the fraudulent items interpolated into the Supply bill after its passage by the New York Legislature, was in favor of the firm of which the Lieutenant Governor is a partner, it is proper to explain that Lieutenant Governor BEACH declares the statement to have been without any foundation of fact, no item of the character charged having been inserted or proposed to be inserted in the bill as alleged.

IT is now said that in view of the irreconcileable differences of opinion existing between the leaders of Northern and Southern Democracy, it is proposed to adopt the plan of going into the next canvass without a platform. Why not? There are songs without words. Why should there not be a party without a platform? We advise them to try it, and if they could manage without a candidate it would be all the better.

IT is gratifying to know that a livelier feeling and more brisk subscription is setting in toward the new United States loan, and that its general condition is regarded as encouraging. The first of the new bonds were placed in the hands of the Register of the Treasury for his signature yesterday, and by the middle of the week, it is expected, they will be ready for delivery to the subscribers.

THE Connecticut election muddle is at last settled, the Legislature having yesterday declared Governor JEWELL and the other Republican candidates duly elected. Of the absolute justice of this decision there can be no manner of doubt. The proofs of fraud were complete and overwhelming, five hundred and seventy-nine citizens of the Fourth ward of New Haven having sworn before the Committee on canvass of votes that they deposited their ballots for JEWELL, whose vote as returned was exactly one hundred less than that number. The resolutions passed by a strict party vote. The exposure of these frauds, and the correction of the wrong which grew out of them, reflect great credit on the little Nutmeg State, for if we cannot have honest and impartial elections the ballot becomes a mockery and citizenship a farce.

The New York *Herald* persists in its nomination of General SHERMAN as the Democratic Presidential candidate. This is love's labor lost. The General is not eligible on that ticket—being disqualified by his oath to support the Constitution and Government of the United States.

MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Esq., has declined to allow the use of his name in connection with the office of Auditor General, and will be a candidate for State Senate.

A NUMBER of New York journals are amusing themselves by "poking fun" at the proceedings of the Woman's Convention now in session in that city. But it is certain that the subject cannot be derided or laughed down. So far as a question can derive attraction from the interest of its subject, that of woman has an incontestible supremacy over every other. Nor has it ever been otherwise. The literatures of all countries and of all times testify to the eminent place accorded to woman in the civilized thought of the world. Alike the glory of chivalry, the life of romance, the soul of poetry, and the inspiration of art, she has been the ideal of all the finer spheres of mental achievement. But all subjects change their aspects with the advance of thought. The forms of chivalry have passed away, and the romancing spirit is repressed by a new discipline in a period of absorbing practical inquiry; yet woman is still in the ascendant, though she comes before us now in a new phasis. Having been idolized, sung and flattered through all the fantastic forms of poetic feeling, it seems at length her destiny to be soberly considered. The age is analytic and radical; it takes things to pieces, and goes down to their roots. In that inquisitive spirit which has been applied to her capacities, duties and rights, and she thus becomes the subject of a question. But, if woman, as a theme of poetry, has never failed to be interesting, as a thesis of discussion she has a corresponding importance. The subject as now proposes to go to the roots of social order, and, in its settlement, if that be possible, it carries with it the settlement of a whole range of problems of the deepest moment to society. Properly viewed there is hardly any inquiry more important than the rights, education, position and true position of woman. But whether the leaders of the movement comprehend the real gravity and difficulty of the work they have undertaken is altogether another matter.

WE have several times alluded to the deepening potency of the question of English land tenures, as related to the general welfare of the people. The subject has recently been treated in a very considerable article upon the subject, in which the writer traces the process by which the people of England have gradually been divorced from the soil, and shows how pauperism has kept equal pace with the progress of land monopoly, while the landowners themselves have constantly sought to shake off the burden of supporting the poor, chiefly impoverished by their agency. He shows, moreover, that the estates of the great Nobles were formerly gifts from the Crown, held in consideration of service rendered to the State in time of war, and that they have now become the private property of those who now claim and exercise the right of ownership. He, therefore, proposes that the Crown (meaning thereby the nation) reassert its right and make these vast estates, now the source of fabulous incomes to private owners, the property of the people at large, just as our own public lands are the property of the people of the United States, except that he would make some allowance to the present holders for the loss they would sustain. An article of so radical, not to say revolutionary, a character, appearing in a magazine of such high standing as the *Westminster*, is a significant event, and shows what a deep hold the question has taken upon the minds of the people.

THE *Essay on Man* is perhaps the most popular of Pope's works, and within the last few years both in England and in this country, it has been issued in cheap form for circulation among the people. We have even read somewhere of a benevolent gentleman, who when at the point of death, or at any rate when making his will, could find no better use for a portion of his estate than to appropriate it to the purpose of providing a large edition of the *Essay on Man* for gratuitous distribution. He liked its principles and wished to propagate them. It is said that the poet very imperfectly understood the doctrines which he clothed in such melodious verse. Lord Bolingbroke drew up the essay in prose, which Pope then versified. As he was, or wished to be thought a good Catholic, he was greatly grieved when the critics after the publication of the poem, showed that it was full of pantheism and other abominations, and he was afterwards much obliged to Bishop Warburton who proved that the critics had made a mistake and that the poem was orthodox in spite of them. It is certain that the line—

"A mighty maze but not without a plan,"

As it now stands, was, in the first manuscript draught of the poem,

"A mighty maze and all without a plan."

A mighty difference of meaning, which can hardly be referred to a sudden change of opinion in the author.

EVEN the Mississippi river is becoming indignant at the wicked obstinacy of the Southern States in clinging to the vicious notions exploded by the war. Below Cairo the river is gradually eating its way into the eastern bank of the river, and a Memphis paper informs us that Fort Pillow has totally disappeared. It says:

"There is not a vestige of the earthworks erected by General Pillow and others at Randolph. The river has left cavernous depths for its strong currents beneath the everlasting hills, and these have slowly crumbled and fallen, a grain of sand at a time, into the abyss of the mighty deep."

There is no doubt that the Father of waters has been ashamed of the inhuman massacre there perpetrated, ever since the collapse of the Confederacy permitted it to flow "unvexed to the sea," and we are not at all surprised to learn that he has "crumbled" the "everlasting hills," in his honest anger. And now Vicksburg stands in danger of being left high and dry by a break through the bend opposite the city, while the Bonnet Carre crevasse threatens to cut off New Orleans. If the people of that section don't behave better for the future than they have done in the past, we suspect the "mighty deep," as the journal in question terms the river, will give them yet more convincing proofs than he has done that he is a mighty sight deeper than they are, and that they had better settle down into decent citizenship without further resistance. Let them think of Noah, and reform.

RETROSPECTIVE prophecy (to coin a phrase) is generally as easy as it is accurate. There are thousands of people who "always knew it would be so," after a matter has come to pass. Very few persons, however, can dip into the future so far as to predict with tolerable accuracy a great political or commercial movement a score of years before its arrival. Yet the foresight of Thomas H. Benton enabled him to forestal the years and see visions drawn from a quarter of a century ahead. Speaking of the rapid growth of the West he is reported to have said at a public meeting more than twenty-five years ago:

"The man is now living and full-grown, listening to my words without believing them, who will live the day when the commerce of the Indies will cross the Rocky Mountains, descend the waters of the Columbia and climb the slope of the Rocky Mountains, and pour down over our widely extended Union."

This is not the time for the details of more learned comment, yet the prediction has been fulfilled to the letter. This is statesmanship—to be able to think forward in advance of the years, and so shape the present that it shall harmoniously conform with the requirements of the broader time to be.

THE visit of the Grand Duke Alexis, of Russia, the third son of the reigning Czar, who was expected in June, has been postponed until October. King Victor Emanuel, of the Fejee Islands, will, however, visit the country in August, to arrange for the instruction of his heir apparent, the Crown Prince of the Cannibal Islands. He has also on the tapis an important negotiation with our government, growing out of the fondness manifested by his subjects for baked missionary as an article of festive diet. He proposes to pay the value of the crews and cargoes of two missionary ships which landed among the Fijians several years ago. In a fit of pleasantry and hospitality, the cannibals ate the missionaries, the whole cargoes, except a few unsightly animals called hogs, which, by the customs of the Fijians, were unfit for human food. The fashion of America and the belles of Newport, Saratoga, Cape May and Long Branch will not, therefore, grow disconsolate—they will still have an opportunity to exercise their graceful blandishments upon royalty.

THE term "Ku-Klux," which has achieved so bad a notoriety in the country, has been accredited to a Mexican slang term, but a correspondent of the New York *Tribune* finds it to be of much greater antiquity, and to have at least a respectable origin. He quotes from the Spanish version of Werver's "Funeral Monuments," issued 1631, and quoted by Disraeli in his "Calamities and Quarrels of Authors." The lines refer to the death of one John Peury, a Welsh non-conformist:

The Welshman is hanged,
Who at our kirke flanged,
And at the State banged
And breened are his baks;
And though he be hanged,
Yet he is not wranged:
The Welshman has hanged
In his *kruked kloke*.

And he thinks that the word is a confession on the part of the gentlemen who are masters of the cloth in down South, and their guidance by the crooked claws of his Satanic Majesty.

TO-DAY in Nova Scotia the question of the confederation of that province with the Dominion of Canada is to be submitted to a popular vote. The canvass has been very bitter on both sides. There is a strong party favorable to annexation to the United States, and it is claimed that an anti-confederation victory will insure annexation. Others contend that a defeat of the Unionists will be lasting. These latter are, however, equally confident of success. They assert that since the last election, when the Anti-Confederation triumph rested by so decisive a majority, there has been a great change of sentiment—that the people understand the question to be confederation with Canada, or annexation to the United States, and that a large majority prefer the former.

THE Memphis *Avalanche*, which is one of the very few Democratic journals that refuses to butt its head against the fourth century, castigates a sage Southern Bourbons and their methods after this sharp fashion:

"The miserable politician and the foul-mouthed demagogue who wears an attorney's face—whose own dirty record he is striving to conceal by the